

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN . . . . . EDITOR

WEDNESDAY . . . . . APRIL 25, 1917.

## What Will Be The Record of The House?

A record can be made or marred by the territorial house of representatives tomorrow.

Approval of the "abatement by injunction" bill will place the house squarely for good government, for decent social administration in Honolulu, for cleanliness, for protection of the home, of the district, of the community.

If the bill is killed, if the underhand and clandestine forces now working against it in secret are successful, the record of the house for the session of 1917 will be marred by a great, ugly dark blot.

The issue is clean-cut now. All the arguments that have been made for the bill are before the jury—before the house. Not a single real argument except the argument of factional politics has been made against the bill.

The attempt of certain members of the Oahu delegation to make the fate of the charter bill an excuse to vote against the abatement bill is a blow at the prestige of the house, at the record of the entire

session. Will the house allow it? Will the house play politics with a moral measure? Is the intelligence, the character of the house of 1917 to be measured in terms of petty dickering and petty bargaining?

Or will the house strip off parasitic politics and handle the abatement measure on its merits?

Is the abatement bill, which has the support of public officials, jurists, physicians, economists, to be handled by deals and trades or by plain observance of the sworn duty of legislators?

No need again to recite all the arguments which prove conclusively that the bill should become law. No need again to recite the local situation and the local conditions which demand the application of such a law to clean up commercial vice.

Now the issue is down to fundamentals. It is squarely up to the house. It is squarely up to the sense of public duty, to the character, to the conscience of each individual member of the house. Where do they stand? What is their vote?

## SHINGLE STATES 'HOMESTEAD VIEW'

Over the question of homesteading the Waialae plantation lands, lively argument waxed this morning in the senate public lands committee when Senator S. L. Desha, arguing on house bill 41, opposed the majority of the committee.

Desha argued that the Waialae lands should be drawn by lot, claiming that this would give a fair chance to all classes of people. Shingle, who led the argument for the majority of the committee, declared that the government should be protected by auctioning the land and securing competition.

Shingle's stand on the question is voiced full in the following letter to the chairman of the lands committee, as follows:

"I approve of a bill somewhat on the lines of that introduced by the Hon. N. K. Lyman, but with the following amendments:

"First—The Waialae Mill Company should be induced to relinquish to the government from their lease, the tract of 2000 acres of cane land lying on either side of Kilauea avenue. This tract begins at the One Mile Post and runs to the Four Mile bridge, being bounded on the makai side by the lava flow, and on the mauka side running in a straight line approximately parallel to the road at a distance of three to four thousand feet. This relinquishment should take effect on June 1, 1917, subject, however, to the harvesting by the company of the big cane for the 1918 crop now standing on the land.

"Second—This tract of 2000 acres shall be used (a) for providing adjacent to the road, house lots for Hilo residents of the size and location suited to their needs; (b) as to the remainder, for distribution as homesteads in accordance with the law.

"Third—That in consideration of the relinquishment by the Waialae Mill Company of the tract on June 1, 1917, an application to lease the remainder of the cultivated area on the plantation (about 4500 acres) for a period of 15 years from June 1, 1918, shall be received from the company at an up-let rental of \$5 per acre, the lease to be put up to auction at that figure and to be of the usual form under the law.

"I recommend that the committee should favor the passing of the bill as introduced, with the above amendments.

"I am not in favor of including in this bill any reference to rights of way for railroad or to camp sites, for I believe that these are matters which should be left in the hands of the board of land commissioners.

"Except by some such provisions as my amendments proposed I see no means of preserving the valuable cane roots on these lands, for the benefit of the community while the policy of homesteading these lands is being carried out. I am therefore in favor of a bill drafted on the lines above noted.

"Very sincerely yours,  
"ROBERT W. SHINGLE,  
"Member Committee."

## PUBLIC INVITED TO ATTEND BALL

Through the Star-Bulletin, Governor Lucius E. Pinkham today extended Honolulu a cordial invitation to visit the reception which the territory's chief executive will hold in the National Guard armory, Hotel street, Saturday evening, in honor of members of both houses of the legislature.

The affair will begin at 8:30. It will be for the public. No invitations have been issued but a general invitation is being extended today through the newspapers of Honolulu, to the people of Oahu and all from the other islands who happen to be in the city that night.

## WITH OUR VISITORS

DR. W. H. JOHNSON, a prominent physician of Winnipeg, Canada, is one of the latest arrivals in Honolulu. He is living at the beach.

MR. and MRS. R. R. STRANGE and R. R. Strange, Jr., of Burlingame, Cal., are at the Moana hotel for a vacation in Hawaii. Strange is extensively interested in island plantations.

One of the many honeymoon couples in Honolulu is Mr. and Mrs. G. M.

## ANDREWS BILL IS GIVEN KNOCKOUT

Briefly but forcefully the senate judiciary committee today reported on house bill 353, the prohibition-plebiscite measure, recommending that it be tabled. This was a majority report of the committee.

"This bill attempts to compel the governor to call a special session of the legislature," says the report, "which cannot be done under the Organic Act. The majority of the committee recommends that the bill be tabled."

The committee recommended further that Senator Makekau's anti-saloon league measure which proposed to petition Congress for prohibition in Hawaii, also be tabled. Its purpose, according to the committee, would not be consistent with the stand of the committee nor of the senate. The legislature itself has enough power to enact prohibition.

Senator Coney, chairman of the military committee, which has under consideration Senator Cooke's emergency prohibition resolution and two bills of Senator Castle's regarding the issuance of licenses, said today the Cooke bill will probably be tabled. One of Castle's bills will be tabled and another will be amended so as to give broader powers to the license board.

## VITAL STATISTICS

**BORN**  
CONN—At the Department hospital, in Honolulu, April 21, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eldsworth Conn of 1139 Kamehameha IV road, a daughter, Dorothy.  
FRENCH—At the Department hospital, in Honolulu, April 22, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warren French of 1032 Kamehameha IV road, a son, Ralph.

**MARRIED**  
PRINGLE-MACAULAY—In Honolulu, April 24, 1917, Charles Pringle and Miss Jean H. Macaulay, Rev. Canon William Ault of St. Andrew's cathedral, officiating. Witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Maloney.  
DONNELLY-SCHMIDT—In Honolulu, April 23, 1917, William H. Donnelly and Mrs. Rachael R. Schmidt, Rev. Henry K. Poepe, pastor of Kaunakapili church, officiating. Witnesses, Clement H. Parker and Mrs. Helen Parker.  
KALA-KALAMA—In Honolulu, April 23, 1917, Keawe Kala and Miss Elizabeth Kalama, representative Robert Ahuna, officiating. Witnesses, Richard K. Diamond and Mary Ann Kala.

**DIED**  
GOMES—In Honolulu, April 24, 1917, Manuel Gomes of Pauoa road, married, laborer; native of Portugal, 40 years old.  
FERREIRA—In Honolulu, April 23, 1917, Frank Ferreira, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ferreira of 80 School street.  
BATTLE—In New York City, April 5, 1917, Marjorie Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Erie Battle, formerly of Honolulu; a native of Hawaii, 8 years old.  
BOGGS—In Honolulu, April 25, 1917, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Boggs of 1048 Kalihi road.

## PERSONALITIES

J. P. FERNANDEZ, JR., is back from the mainland and expects to return shortly to his home in Hilo where he is manager of a new grocery establishment.

S. VISCHER and his daughter, Miss Sophie Vischer, who have been on the island of Hawaii for two years, have returned to Honolulu and are now at the Moana hotel.

FRANK G. SUTHERLAND, a senior of Oregon Agricultural College, is visiting the Fortland Telegram, has received the appointment as manager of the cattle ranch of Harold W. Rice at Paia, Maui.

Governor Harris of Georgia signed the "bone dry" bill making effective at once a law barring liquor from Georgia.

The war department announced that no less than 25 civilian training camps would be organized between June and October.

Boles of San Francisco. Mrs. Boles is a daughter of Mr. Miller of Miller & Lux, one of the largest cattle and land concerns in California.

## To the Public

The Governor of Hawaii cordially invites you to attend a Reception and Ball in honor of the Members of the Ninth Territorial Legislature at the National Guard Armory, Saturday evening, April the twenty-eighth, nineteen seventeen, at eight thirty o'clock.

## Beginnings in Investment

THE young man or woman who has carefully laid aside "savings" until the sum so saved is sufficient to be called a "stake" needs to be very careful indeed in the matter of the first investment.

Shall it be in stocks, bonds, real estate, first mortgages, or loan on paper collateral? And WHAT securities are best to buy at this time, and WHERE is the best offer in realty, what the REAL value of the collateral offered for your loan?

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## LEGISLATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SCHOOL GARDENING.

Pending in the legislature now is an appropriation of \$60,000 for vocational work by the public schools of the territory. The item will go to conference between the two houses, since the department estimate was reduced by the house and the appropriation passed there in a smaller sum. The senate raises the amount to \$60,000, thus making conference necessary.

It is to be hoped the house conferees will agree to the additional sum. If the \$60,000 is voted, the department of public instruction will have at its disposal a very much-needed fund for encouraging the school and home-gardening of public school pupils. In fact, it is largely because of the new need that has arisen since the legislature met that the senate agreed to the increase as passed by the house.

Representative Norman Lyman has shown himself a friend of the schools and aware of the value of encouraging school gardening by his resolution advocating a small payment to teachers who take charge of the gardening.

The resolution passed the house but has been laid on the table in the senate, several technical reasons for this action being offered. It would be a simple solution of what both houses are trying to do if the senate should agree in principle with the Lyman resolution and the house should agree to the \$60,000 item in conference—for out of this \$60,000 the department of public instruction intends to pay teachers adequately for their special time and energy in the school gardens.

There is no difference of opinion between the two houses. It is merely a difference of method. Mr. Lyman's resolution is commendably directed toward making it specific that teachers who give up their few hours of spare time to personal work in developing school and home gardening should receive a small sum in addition to their salaries. The idea is absolutely correct, and the senate makes possible its operation, in another way, by increasing the fund out of which these small sums may be taken.

## REPRESENTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Once again the claim is made that the charter bill as it passed the legislature represents public opinion on Oahu. That is utterly ridiculous. The charter convention which launched the bill never represented public opinion. It was elected at a time of utter public indifference to the issue, and it speedily fell into the hands of a little, active and politically unscrupulous faction. Even that faction could not muster a majority of the convention on the final vote, and had to put through a trick in order to pass the convention charter by a minority—and in spite of repeated protests against other members who were the victims of gag-rule. When the charter bill came up for public hearing in the house, political tricksters had packed the hall of representatives with men most of whom knew nothing about the charter and cared less but acted according to instructions. Anything like free debate was closed off. As to the senate action, Judge Hatch summed it up succinctly last Wednesday in a signed statement published in this paper, of which the following is an extract: "The senate committee spent many laborious hours in seeking grammatical mistakes but offered no public hearing." Then the senate sent the completed draft to the governor—a draft vitally different from that adopted by the house—and this is the document to which its advocates and apologists refer as "representing public opinion!"

Save the mark!

A poor potato crop in all potato-growing countries is forecast by the provisional figures of the International Institute of Agriculture. The crop is estimated at 1,052,000,000 bushels for France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States, Switzerland and Japan, as compared to 1,216,000,000 bushels last year, and to 1,237,000,000 bushels for the five-year average period of 1909 to 1913.

"Ehan of Kiva May Give People Vote" says a headline. Somebody page the Akkoond of Swat!

## THE WAR AND MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Hawaii's schools well deserve the recognition they have received as tremendous factors in the "melting-pot" of races here. The race tolerance exhibited at the public and private schools never fails to amaze the visitor. An illustration of this spirit of tolerance—an asset of youth everywhere, be it remembered—comes in an editorial in "Black and Gold," the McKinley High school publication. It was written, the Star-Bulletin is informed, by Marie T. Correa, editor-in-chief of the publication. It follows:

"Time and again it has been stated and proven that Honolulu is a cosmopolitan city. Harmony exists among all nationalities, not only in time of peace, but also when the great world powers, of which Honolulu shelters many representatives, are engaged in a momentous conflict such as the present European war.

"To illustrate this harmony, let us pick out our own McKinley High school, where you find students whose near relatives are waging war with each other. Is the rancor and jealous so obvious on the battlefield evident here? No, never! The slightest chance for showing animosity is not afforded nor desired. Here you find the English pupil sitting by the side of the German student, apparently unconscious of the bitterness which exists between their mother countries, perhaps reading out of the same book or using one another's pencils and tools.

"I wonder what an English or a German leader would think if he should be given a glance at so cordial relationship? Would it touch his heart or would it cause his anger to wax stronger? I shall not even attempt to answer this."

## FOOD PREPAREDNESS THE NATION'S FEED

(Popular Mechanics Magazine)  
It is becoming seriously apparent that Americans must marshal their energies and utilize their resources toward the production of food. With the civilized world at war, waste must be curtailed and supply increased. This means that unused ground must be worked. People in the cities are feeling the pressure of unprecedented prices. To combat actual want, it is imperative that they modify their system of living and become producers. Back yards, vacant lots, and unoccupied tracts of land in outlying districts are available for cultivation. National security demands that they be developed.

For two months the newspapers of the United States as well as certain local and national organizations have urged city garden plots. The campaign has not been for amusement or entertainment. Actual need has prompted it, the department of agriculture has encouraged it, and far-sighted persons have heeded it. In France, Germany and England public parks are being plowed, forest land cleared and vacant areas planted. And yet there is hunger. America with its vast territory can have plenty, but farming, both in the country and city, must be promoted in dead earnest.

In the present emergency, food for the Allies is as important as food for ourselves. It must be produced, and every back yard and every fertile lot made to thrive.

A concrete illustration of what can be done is furnished by what has been done at Chicago in past years through the endeavors of the City Gardens Association, a philanthropic organization. The body controls four tracts of ground in different parts of the city and divides them into plots an eighth of an acre in size. The little gardens are allotted to needy men and women who are enterprising. The soil is plowed, seed is supplied, the advice of scientific supervisors offered, for a charge of only \$1.50. The rest of the expense is met by popular subscription.

No better choice could be made than that of Senator Elihu Root to head the American commission to America. Root is one of the two or three leading Americans in breadth of statesmanship and his voice has been consistently raised for action by the United States ever since it became apparent that Germany was breaking all bounds of international law. He has been a leader not a follower of public opinion.